

CORONATION GAYETIES ON

KING AND QUEEN GROW GAY TO SUIT THE SEASON.

Rob of Americans Still in the Future
Hotel Prices Away Up—Haldane's
Territorial Army a Pledge Autos
Room—Police Busy—Farm Pointers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 13.—The police arrangements for the coronation are practically completed. For the next six weeks no member of the force will get a leave of absence. On coronation day besides the troops there will be 20,000 uniformed police along the line of the parade. They will be drawn strictly from the metropolitan area and no man will be from the provinces.

The Metropolitan area is included in a radius of fifteen miles. There will be more than nine hundred plain clothes men from Scotland Yard under command of Chief Superintendent Frost, who has organized a special branch to deal with American and Continental crooks. It is made up of sixty picked officers who are now located at the principal hotels of London and the leading seaports.

These men were chosen for their knowledge of the gentlemen who are not in jail but ought to be. Under the metropolitan police act crooks will be arrested on sight and charged before a Magistrate with being undesirable aliens. They will be imprisoned and deported immediately. The number of sentences passed shows the keenness of the Scotland Yard men in the matter of undesirable aliens.

A reporter for THE SUN who visited London music halls in the neighborhood of Leicester Square, Piccadilly and the Strand recently, found all under the surveillance of Scotland Yard men. Frost makes personal visits to see that the men are on their posts trying to spot any one new in England who would be better away in June.

RUSH OF FESTIVITIES.

Monday started a rush of coronation festivities, and for six weeks all individuality will sink in a whirl of overcrowded ceremonies. Tuesday's court was really gorgeous. The dresses were wonderful, but many presented a decidedly quaint appearance because the wearers had breadths of material let into the skirts to comply with the new court regulations against tight skirts, at the same time giving instructions to the dressmakers that the gowns be made so that later the breadths may be taken out and the garments restored to fashionable shape. The court is of course once more regarded as being as much behind the times as was the Victorian court before the first jubilee.

The King and Queen, though they are not lovers of the pomp and circumstance necessary to their high state, preferring domesticity and the more serious side of life, undoubtedly during the last week have shown a brighter side of their characters than heretofore. At Tuesday's court both seemed in excellent spirits. They displayed far more ease than usual, joked with one another and carried off the state aspect as lightly as possible. It was noticed at Newmarket that the King mixed with the set of racing ladies who generally surrounded King Edward, though certain persons in that set had been passed over again since his accession.

During the drive to the Crystal Palace yesterday and at the palace itself the King and Queen were smiling and animated. They fairly beamed with good nature and displayed not a single trace of the boredom which occasionally had been noticed at similar affairs. The cheers of their subjects were all the heartier for this reason. King George had a great reception at Kempton Park racecourse to-day, which he specially visited because the big event, the Jubilee Cup race, was abandoned in 1910 because of the death of King Edward.

AMERICAN CONTINGENT.

At least 50,000 Americans and Canadians are expected to come here for the coronation. The big hotels are practically booked up already. Most of them are doubling prices for coronation week, which they regard as only a fair way of recouping the losses occasioned by the death of King Edward, when all ball and reception room engagements were cancelled and the public was not charged a penny for the broken contracts. The smaller hotels are going in for a big harvest, asking 40 shillings or \$10 a night for rooms usually let at from 4 to 5 shillings.

It is evident that many Americans who usually arrive here in May are holding back until June. The liners are almost fully booked for the latter part of May and early June. The South American boats are equally full. It is impossible to book passage in the Hamburg-American Mexican service for any sailing near the coronation date.

REVOLT OVER BRIDGES.

Certain fashionable women are revolting at the Queen's ban on attending bridge parties. They prefer to gamble rather than to knit socks or lace and the situation amounts to a social revolution. It remains to be seen what will be the outcome. During the winter bridge was not seen after dinner and has only recently made its reappearance. Even now at dinners where the Queen is present it is altogether prohibited. Most of the rebels are English women, though some of the fashionable American women also revolt. Ladies Alastair Innes-Ker and Cheylesmore, Mrs. Cecil Bingham and Mrs. J. Leslie are good players who take the Queen's disapproval with after dinner snubbery.

An American has given the most brilliant ball of the early season. Lady Naylor-Leyland, who was Jennie Chamberlain of Cleveland, Ohio, and who has entertained in England for a long time, secured a galaxy of royalty for the ball she gave in honor of her son, Sir Albert Edward Naylor-Leyland, who has just come of age. She danced the royal quadrille with Prince Louis of Battenberg, while her son's partner was the Princess Christian. Ambassadors and Ministers danced with Princesses Louise of Battenberg and Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and Lady Naylor-Leyland in some instances matched Yankies with royalty. American guests were Lady Dufferin, Lady Arthur Paget, Mrs. Cooper, Lady Decies, Mrs. Waldorf Astor and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. There were wonderful costumes and jewels worn.

HALDANE SCHEME FAILS.

Haldane's territorial army system has broken down badly in London. Lord Fisher has laid before the Territorial Commission figures showing that the London division raised by means of the strenuous recruiting in 1909 from 18,000 to 24,500 has now fallen to 22,250, which is 2,250 short of the established strength. Recruiting is now almost at a standstill, though this was expected to be the best time of the year. Between

now and 1913 London is liable to lose 21,848 men whose terms of engagement expire.

A similar gradual falling off is occurring in the provinces, where there is an established strength of 316,000 and an actual force of 267,000, which shows signs of soon falling to 230,000. The average term of service is five years. With a wastage of 10 per cent, this demands 60,000 recruits annually for the upkeep of the establishment. The recruits in 1910 were only 42,000, and the outlook for 1911 is still worse.

AUTOMOBILE BOOM.

The Automobile Association Motor Union of Great Britain is increasing its membership a thousand monthly. There are many Americans among those elected this week. Among them are Edward P. Sherry of Milwaukee, Robert Emmons of Boston, W. A. Baner of Vancouver, Mrs. W. L. Elwood of De Kalb, Ill., the Rev. G. W. Douglas of New York, Edward Stetson of Maine, Harold M. Eady of Buffalo, Mrs. M. L. Picandee, H. W. Parker and G. J. Stier of New York and Walter D. Denegree of New Orleans. The membership facilitates Continental touring, the secretary securing all necessary permits, thus avoiding trouble at the frontiers. A badge is issued which is acknowledged by all Continental authorities.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

Representative David J. Foster of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, after a few busy days in London has gone to Rome. He left on Thursday and will attend the general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture. To THE SUN's correspondent Mr. Foster said that the institute was doing great work in standardizing information throughout the forty-seven countries represented. During six weeks he will get trustworthy information regarding the acreage under cultivation in each country, the outlook for crops and the amount of crops. Thus when his report is presented to the United States Government farmers and merchants will know where they may find the best markets for their products. In this way it is believed fair prices will improve international trade and increase international friendliness. With regard to reciprocity Mr. Foster said:

"We are ready for it. It depends upon the Canadians alone whether it will be accepted or rejected."

Regarding arbitration, he said he believed that its establishment between the United States and Great Britain would usher in an era of international peace, for the treaty now negotiating would go so far as the establishment of an international court of arbitration for the adjudication of all quarrels and misunderstandings of all civilized nations.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

The largest French or intensive garden in England and probably in the world is Burhill at Walton on Thames. Eight acres are turning out flowers and vegetables on a large scale and with almost the precision of a mechanical factory. Vegetables are grown to the day. Here can be seen a frame of melons, there an avenue of peas designed for coronation week.

On a map kept in the office the dates are set down when each crop will be cleared and another substituted, one crop following another with the regularity of train service. Many beds produce six crops in succession. Radishes and lettuce are already sold, and carrots are about to be sold. Cauliflowers are slated for June, followed from the same beds by turnips, celery and late lettuce with the dates already fixed.

TRAIN ON ITALIAN TRIAL.

Camera Like "Black Hand"—Methods Bring Out Personal Factor.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, May 13.—Arthur C. Train, the New York lawyer, who is here to replace his automobile, burned at Viterbo, says that the Camorra trial is particularly interesting. He finds a great analogy between the Camorra and the "Black Hand." He was only able to attend a few sittings of the trial and is unable as yet to venture an opinion as to the outcome.

He finds the Camorra a vulgar, common type. Mr. Train was impressed with the manner in which the Judge conducts the trial. He overcomes with great tact many difficulties. There is a prevailing tendency on the part of the lawyers to talk all at once. The Judge avoids complications and side issues and succeeds in simplifying the proceedings without neglecting the necessary formalities.

Mr. Train was impressed by the characteristic Italian procedure and the system of confronting accuser and accused. He says that it is of great advantage in showing up the personality of prisoners and witnesses.

It renders the recognition of truth easier than does the formal procedure followed in the United States, which entirely eliminates personality. Mr. Train will follow the trial long and closely.

REAL LAFAYETTE CREMATED.

Body of Famous Illusionist Taken to Glasgow in His Automobile.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, May 13.—The body of The Great Lafayette was cremated at Glasgow this morning. The body was brought from Edinburgh to the crematory in the luxurious automobile of the late illusionist.

The body supposed to be that of The Great Lafayette which was cremated at Glasgow yesterday was that of his double in the company, a man named Richard, who assisted Lafayette in carrying out his illusions.

The Weather.

May 14.—Unusually high temperatures prevailed yesterday in a part of the middle Atlantic States and in the Southwest. There was a sudden drop in temperature in the districts around the Great Lakes, owing to the advance of an area of high pressure. It was cooler in the Northwest. It was growing warmer in the Central States.

Thunderstorms and local showers occurred in New York, New England, on the Texas coast, the north Pacific coast and in scattered places in the Central States, elsewhere it was generally fair.

In this city the day was fair and warmer, wind, fresh northeasterly, average humidity, 85 per cent, barometer, corrected to read to sea level, 30.0, 30.0, 30.0, 30.0.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer is shown in the annexed table:

	1911.	1910.	1901.	1900.
9 A. M.	74	58	60	61
12 M.	74	58	60	61
3 P. M.	74	58	60	61
6 P. M.	74	58	60	61
9 P. M.	74	58	60	61
Lowest temperature, 60°; at 2:50 P. M.				

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, New England and eastern Pennsylvania: fair today; probably fair to-morrow, with rising temperature; moderate north wind.

For the District of Columbia, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland: fair and slightly cooler to-day; increasing cloudiness to-morrow; moderate north to east winds.

For western New York and western Pennsylvania: fair and warmer to-day; unsettled to-morrow; moderate variable winds, becoming east and southeast.

FRENCH ARMY SEEMS SLOW

PARIS ALARMED OVER DELAY IN MOROCCO MOVE.

Russia Stands by Her Ally and Snubs Germany—Toilet Enthusiastic Over U. S. Peace Tendencies—Ditt Kahn on Opera Here and in Europe—Paris Jots.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Rome, May 13.—It was a great relief when France learned that Gen. Brulard's column had at last started to relieve Fez fifteen days after it had been announced that he was on the point of starting and twenty-two days after the Government had declared that the condition of Fez was critical. The causes of the delay for the delay filled a column in the newspapers every day.

Public opinion is still perturbed. The people are wondering if it took so much time to start a small expedition from a district already occupied by the military how the organization would stand the test of a great emergency. France possesses "colonial troops" which are stationed in various parts of the country and theoretically are prepared for this kind of work; but the last fortnight's developments have shown that they are entirely lacking in equipment. Moreover, as they are also included in the Northeast army in case of war with Germany the Government is afraid to disturb the mobilization plans.

The delay in the movement of Gen. Brulard's column has given the tribesmen time to assemble along the route to Fez, so it may be expected that the movement of the column has already had the effect of partly relieving Fez, for men from among the besiegers have been recognized near the Behi River, where the column will pass.

As a reply to the German warnings that France must limit her operations in Morocco to the protection of her citizens, it is semi-officially announced that Russia has informed Germany in a friendly but formal manner that she approves the French policy in that country and is prepared to fulfill her duty as an ally. The Europeans who are believed to be in Fez consist of 11 French, 3 Algerians, 30 officers of the French military mission, 14 English, 1 Swiss, 9 Germans, 12 Italians, 6 Spaniards, 1 Austrian and 13 American Jews. There are 14 white women and 12 children, eight of whom belong to an Italian Colonel who is the commander of the ammunition factory.

Count Leo Tolstoy, son of the late Russian novelist, in talking with the correspondent of THE SUN to-day in regard to his recent visit to the United States, made it clear that, although he was unwilling to quote President Taft textually, the American Executive was prepared when an arbitration agreement between the United States and Great Britain had been concluded to make a similar proposal to Russia. Count Leo in speaking on this point said:

"Always believing that a rapprochement between the United States and Russia was not only desirable but very possible and knowing that there were certain difficulties of a diplomatic order which must be smoothed over before a rapprochement between the two countries can be accomplished, I was delighted to find President Taft sincerely desirous of reaching a certain extent, although etiquette prevents me from particularizing."

Count Leo has written a letter to M. Stolypin, the Russian Prime Minister in which he tells him the impressions he gathered from his talk with President Taft. He says among other things that he does not believe the obstacles in the way of an agreement between Russia and the United States would be difficult to overcome.

President Taft, Count Leo says, impressed him as a great pacifist, not in the usual commonplace sense of the word but as a statesman searching for a real, practical solution in the domain of disarmament. The Count remarked on the sincere desire of American society to reach disarmament. "America," he said, "is not searching for unions or alliances in the Old World sense of combating some one. On the contrary, she is searching for rapprochements to further the idea of peace."

"American society," continued Count Leo, "has been greatly labelled, especially the women, who have been represented as living lives of luxury, thanks to the wealth of their male relatives. It seemed to me, on the contrary, that most of the rich women in that country are interested in the social movement and have great influence over their husbands in mitigating the struggle between capital and labor and increasing the happiness of the working people."

In conclusion the Count said he intends to work in Russia for the great movement, a rapprochement between the two countries.

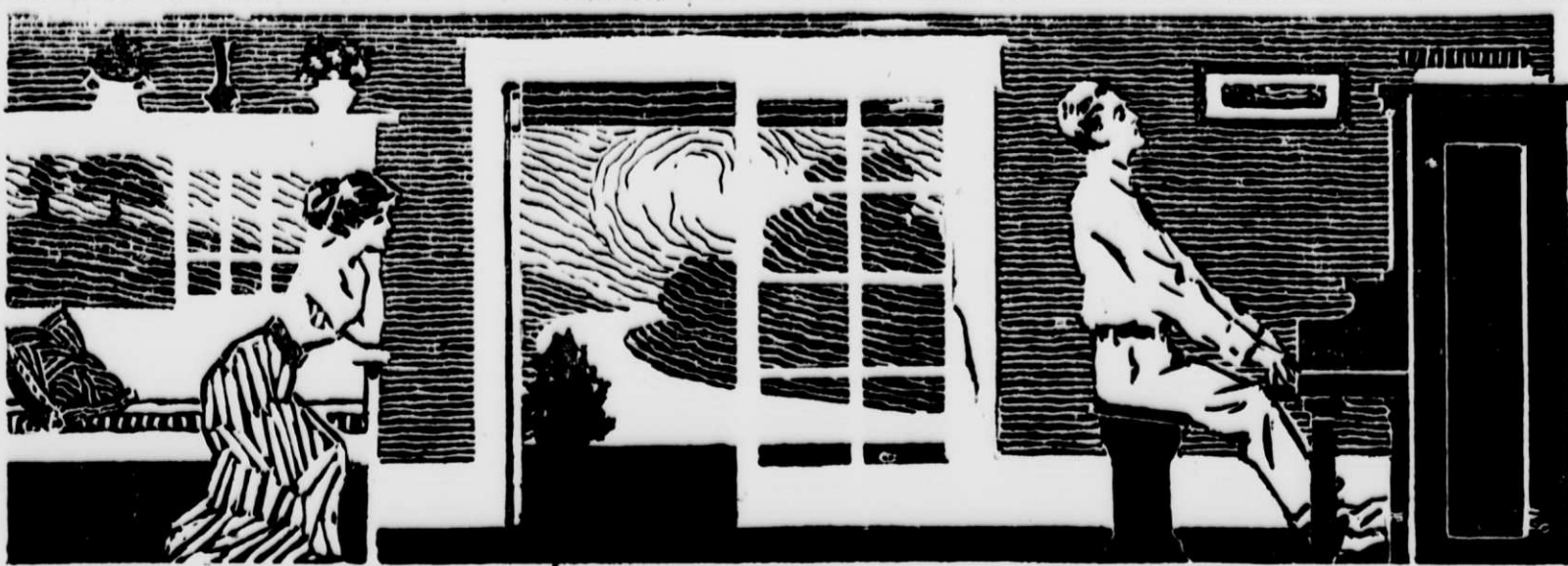
Otto Kahn and family of New York, who are here, will go to Vienna to hear Strauss's opera "Der Rosenkavalier." After this they will go to Italy for a month's motoring. Mr. Kahn has taken the house of the Princess Delgado until June 15, when he will go to London. Mr. Kahn says he found a marked change in the European attitude toward the production of European operas in America. This is no longer treated disdainfully.

"Europe," said Mr. Kahn to-day, "envies New York its ability to give operas in the language in which they are written. No European capital is rich enough to do so and hence is compelled to be satisfied with translations. By all means let us have American operas in America, but let us leave the others also in their original languages except for a special reason."

Mr. Kahn considers that the world is finding an outlet for its artistic feeling in music. Great music or a great painter nowadays, he says, moves more people than a great writer or painter, Puccini, Giordano, Humperdinck and Debussy are names which rank higher in their medium than any that can be quoted in the other arts.

Mr. Kahn says he is convinced that France will buy more American securities. Economic demands, he says, are bound to abolish out of date regulations which hamper their introduction. He considers that this is due partly to the decrease in the number of borrowing nations and partly to the increased mutual knowledge of France and America, the former no longer considering America a distant, unknown country where something fantastic is always occurring. Furthermore, the rapidly with which America recovers from a financial crisis, which is at first represented as a veritable collapse, has induced a feeling of security.

Two pictures by Miss Mary Cassatt, the Pittsburgh artist, were sold at auction during the week. One called "The Woman With the Glove" sold for 1,250 francs, or \$250, and a pastel portrait of a child



For owners of Summer Homes

An Exceptional Opportunity

Exchanged Pianolas and Pianola Pianos at Greatly Reduced Prices

There are a great number of people in New York who have wished that they might own a Pianola or Pianola Piano. They recognize the desirability of these instruments—the very great pleasure they give to those who play them—their high standing among musicians and cultured people, and their important educational influence in the home.

But many of these people have felt that even the reasonable price for which a genuine Pianola or Pianola Piano may be purchased was beyond their present means. And they have not cared to compromise by buying a less perfect instrument.

An extraordinarily favorable opportunity to purchase a genuine Pianola or Pianola Piano directly from its makers and at a large saving from the regular price, is offered by a

Special Sale This Week at Aeolian Hall

Exchanged Pianola Pianos From \$425 up

These have come to us from our customers in exchange for new and more expensive instruments, such as the Steinway, Weber and Steck Grand Pianola Pianos.

The reason and the only reason for their coming back was because they had given so much pleasure and such satisfaction that the owner desired to obtain the very finest instrument of its kind that is made.

They have been put into perfect condition in the factories where they were originally made. In musical quality, playing effectiveness and in appearance they are not to be distinguished from new.

Moreover every Pianola Piano in this Sale, will be sold with the complete guarantee that accompanies new instruments.

Exchanged Pianolas From \$125 up

If you have a silent piano in your home, one of these Pianolas will make every member of your household a pianist.

The Pianola is a separate cabinet attachment that can be used with any make or type of piano. It can be bought in different cases that will match your present instrument.

The Pianolas in this sale are all in perfect playing condition and will give the same satisfactory service as new instruments. Our own workmen have been over each instrument thoroughly, replacing worn parts, adjusting and polishing.

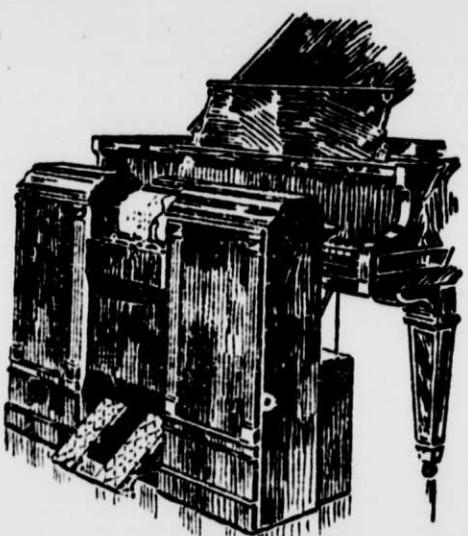
It is inconceivable that any should remain satisfied with a silent piano when they can obtain one of these guaranteed Pianolas for such a small amount.

Note the Saving in These Prices

Remember these instruments are almost new—fully as good as new

15 Weber Pianola Pianos in Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, plain Walnut and Oak, that cost originally as high as \$1150—From \$675. up
8 Steck Pianola Pianos in Mahogany, costing originally \$850—From \$425. up
10 Weelock Pianola Pianos in Mahogany that cost originally as high as \$800—From \$625. up
13 Stuyvesant Pianola Pianos in Mahogany and Mission Oak costing originally up to \$750—From \$525. up
And a few other Pianola Pianos from \$425. up
22 Pianolas in Ebony, Oak, Rosewood, Mahogany etc., costing originally \$250—At \$125. and \$150. depending on the style of case.
16 Metrolite Pianolas in different woods, costing originally \$300—At \$175.
10 practically new Themoist Metrolite Pianolas, costing originally \$350—At \$275.

You can arrange to pay for any of these instruments on practically any Monthly Terms You Desire



The Pianola—A separate cabinet attachment. For use with any style of piano and may be rolled away when not in use.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., N. Y.

The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

atched \$200 francs, or \$1,640. The latter was reserved at only 500 francs.

The King and Queen of Denmark, Prince Gustav and the Princesses Dagmar and Thyra arrived here to-night from the south of France. They will spend a week at the Hotel Bristol and will then return to Copenhagen.

BERLIN EXPECTS O'BRIEN.

No One Officially Suggested Yet as Ambassador—New Socialist Discard.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, May 13.—It is believed here that the United States Ambassador to Japan, Thomas G. O'Brien, is the candidate most likely to succeed Ambassador Hill at Berlin. No application has been made to the German Foreign Office as yet for the customary agreement upon any particular candidate. The Germans, however, declare that the choice is usual will not be made with reference to this side.

Dr. Willy Kukulat, professor of zoology at the University of Breslau and director of the Zoological Institute and Museum, has been selected to exchange with a professor from Harvard next winter.

The Kaiser has received a petition signed by John Grossbauer on behalf of the Passaic Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with reference to the new equestrian statue of the Kaiser at Cologne. The tail of the bronze horse is docked and the petitioners remind the Kaiser that docking is the worst form of cruelty. They suggest that "A beautiful long tail might be put in place of the stump," enhancing the beauty of the statue and averting criticism of Wilhelm's feelings toward the humane cause.

A social democrat, Dr. Lindemann, is a candidate for the Chief Burgomaster'ship of Stuttgart. It is a tenet of orthodox German socialists to refuse any office involving friendly or even business relations with the authorities. The burgomaster'ship, especially that of Stuttgart, entails constant communication with the King of Wurttemberg and the taking of the oath of service and allegiance. The South German socialists are not adverse to this, not being hard and fast radicals, but the stalwarts of the north rebel and are furious that a member of the party should be willing to become burgomaster.

If Lindemann be elected it will be another wedge to split the socialist party and the South German division will become more than ever a separate organization along revisionist lines.



"You did win the prize? Well, that's good. I won't forget to bring home that baseball tonight."

A Noon-day Chat with the Family

WE know a New York business man living in Montclair who telephones his home about noon every day and spends a few minutes talking with his family. About this time the children are returning from school and the first thing they ask when they come in is: "Has father called up yet?" The telephone call is an event in the day for the children and it gives the man's wife an opportunity to deliver messages she has forgotten in the hurry of his leaving in the morning.

This telephone message keeps the man and his family closer together during the busy hours of the working day, and the cheery, "Hello, father," from his children is worth the entire cost of the message to him.

The slight expense for toll service is many times offset by the pleasure that is derived from a few minutes' chat.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

KING SUES TENOR.

Burrian Accused of Breach of Contract With Dresden Opera House.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PRAGUE, May 13.—An unusual lawsuit was filed here this week in which royalty was a commoner. The King of Saxony, as owner of the Opera House at Dresden, is the plaintiff against the tenor, Kurt Burrian for \$7,250 for breach of contract.

Burrian, whose home is here, was engaged to sing in Dresden from June 1, 1905, to July 31, 1913. The conditions were that he should end all rehearsals, but should be permitted to sing in America between November 28 and February 28 every year. Burrian left Dresden November 1, 1909, and had not returned on February 28, 1911. He answered no letters. The court has given him three weeks in which to answer the complaint.

TECHNICALLY TORPEDOED.

French Submarine Credited With a New Night Exploit in Naval War.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, May 13.—During the naval maneuvers last night off the coast of Provence the submarine boat Morge succeeded in technically torpedoing the battleship Leon Gambetta.
The new press says that this is the first time such an exploit has been accomplished.